



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 8

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Ref: 8EPR-EP

Amanda Smith
Executive Director
Utah Department of Environmental Quality
195 North 1950 West, 4th Floor
P.O. Box 144810
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4810

Re: Action on 2012 Revisions to R317-2

Dear Ms. Smith:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has completed its review of the revisions to "Standards of Quality for Waters of the State," R317-2, Utah Administrative Code. The revisions were adopted by the Utah Water Quality Board (Board) on January 25, 2012 and submitted to the EPA for review in September 2012. A letter from the Office of the Attorney General, certifying that the revisions were adopted pursuant to State law, was enclosed with the submittal letter. Receipt of the revisions on September 21, 2012 initiated the EPA's review pursuant to Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act (CWA or the Act) and the water quality standards regulation.

We commend the Department of Environmental Quality (Department) and the Board for the improvements to Utah's water quality standards. Especially commendable revisions were 1) the addition of new aquatic life criteria for tributyltin, acrolein, and chlorpyrifos, 2) updated human health criteria for acrolein and phenol, 3) upgraded use designations for several waterbodies, and 4) revisions that resolve outstanding water quality standards disapprovals.

Collectively, the recent revisions clarify Utah's existing regulations and improve the State's water quality program. We also want to recognize the excellent work by your staff to collaborate with stakeholders in drafting the proposal. The pre-rulemaking collaboration efforts resulted in resolution of many concerns and a more fully developed rulemaking proposal. We thank the Department and the Division of Water Quality (Division) for their efforts to develop the new and revised water quality standards.

CLEAN WATER ACT REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

The CWA Section 303(c)(2), requires states and authorized Indian tribes¹ to submit new or revised water quality standards to the EPA for review. The EPA is required to review and approve, or disapprove, the submitted standards. Pursuant to CWA Section 303(c)(3), if the EPA determines that any standard is not consistent with the applicable requirements of the Act, the Agency shall, not later than the ninetieth day after the date of submission, notify the state or authorized tribe and specify the changes to meet the requirements. If such changes are not adopted by the state or authorized tribe within ninety days after the date of notification, the EPA is to propose and promulgate such standard pursuant to CWA Section 303(c)(4). The Region's goal has been, and will continue to be, to work closely with states and authorized tribes throughout the standards revision process so that submitted revisions can be approved by the EPA. Pursuant to the EPA's Alaska Rule (40 CFR Section 131.21(c)), new or revised state standards submitted to the EPA after May 30, 2000, are not effective for CWA purposes until approved by the EPA.

TODAY'S ACTION

Today, the EPA is approving the revisions to water quality standards adopted by the Board on January 25, 2012. The rationale for the EPA's action is summarized below and discussed in detail in Enclosures 1 & 2.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT REQUIREMENTS

The EPA's approval of Utah's water quality standards is considered a federal action which may be subject to the Section 7(a)(2) consultation requirements of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA states that "each federal agency ... shall ...insure that any action authorized, funded or carried out by such agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat of such species which is determined to be critical..." The EPA initiated consultation under ESA Section 7(a)(2) with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) regarding our approval of the new or revised water quality standards summarized in category 2 below and discussed in the enclosure. The EPA also has a CWA obligation, as a separate matter, to complete its water quality standards action. Therefore, in acting on the state's water quality standards today, EPA is completing its CWA Section 303(c) responsibilities. However, because ESA consultation on the EPA's approval of these standards is ongoing, the EPA's approval is made subject to the outcome of the ESA consultation process. Should the consultation process with the Service identify information regarding impacts on listed species or designated critical habitat that supports amending the EPA's approval, the EPA will, as appropriate, revisit and amend its approval decision for those new or revised water quality standards.

CATEGORIES OF THE EPA'S ACTION

The new or revised provisions fall into one of the following categories: (1) standards approved without condition or (2) standards approved subject to ESA consultation.

¹ CWA Section 518(e) specifically authorizes EPA to treat eligible Indian tribes in the same manner as states for purposes of CWA Section 303. See also 40 CFR Section 131.8.

1) STANDARDS APPROVED WITHOUT CONDITION

- Revisions to Utah's antidegradation policy (R317-2-3)
- Revisions to the site-specific standards authorization provision (R317-2-7; Table 2.14.1 & 2.14.2)
- Antidegradation classification revisions (R317-2-12.1.a & b)
- Segment descriptions and use designation revisions for several waterbodies, with the exception of the revisions to the aquatic life use designations listed below (R317-2-13.12 & 13)
- A new segment description and site-specific standard for total dissolved solids for a portion of the Price River (R317-2-14)
- Updated acrolein and phenol human health criteria (Table 2-14-6)
- Several non-substantive edits to existing water quality standards

2) STANDARDS APPROVED SUBJECT TO ESA CONSULTATION

- Upgraded aquatic life use designations for Sand Hollow Reservoir (Washington County), Big East Lake (Utah County), Red Butte Creek (Salt Lake County), and Emigration Creek (Salt Lake County) (R317-2-13.5a & 12)
- Deletion of the acute mercury criterion (Table 2.14.2)
- New acute and chronic aquatic life criteria for tributyltin, acrolein, and chlorpyrifos (Table 2.14.2)

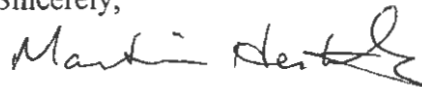
Indian Country

The water quality standards approvals in today's letter apply only to waterbodies in the state of Utah, and do not apply to waters that are within Indian country, as defined in 18 U.S.C. Section 1151. Today's letter is not intended as an action to approve or disapprove water quality standards applying to waters within Indian country. The EPA, or authorized Indian tribes, as appropriate, will retain responsibilities for water quality standards for waters within Indian country.

CONCLUSION

The EPA thanks the Department, the Board, and the Division for their efforts to review and revise Utah's water quality standards. The EPA looks forward to working with the State to make additional improvements to the State's water quality standards. If you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact Lareina Guenzel on my staff at 303-312-6610.

Sincerely,



Martin Hestmark
Assistant Regional Administrator
Office of Ecosystems Protection
and Remediation

Enclosures 1 & 2

cc: Walt Baker, Director, Division of Water Quality

RATIONALE FOR EPA'S ACTION ON THE REVISIONS TO UTAH WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Today's EPA action letter addresses the revisions to Utah's water quality standards adopted by the Water Quality Board (Board) on January 25, 2012. This enclosure provides a summary of the revisions and a rationale for the action taken by the EPA. The discussion below covers the following categories of revisions: (I) revisions that are approved for purposes of CWA § 303(c) without condition and (II) revisions that are approved for purposes of CWA § 303(c), subject to ESA consultation.

I. APPROVED REVISIONS WITHOUT CONDITION

Revisions to Antidegradation (R317-2-3)

Revisions to R317-2 included the following amendments to Utah's antidegradation policy:

- A revised description of temporary and limited for Category 1 waters that references R317-2-3.5.b.4 (R317-2-3.2);
- The addition of a temporary and limited provision for Category 2 waters (R317-2-3.3); and
- Deletion of R317-2-3.5.b.1(d).

The revisions to the temporary and limited provision that applies to Category 1 waters (no new point source discharges) removes a specific example from the provision (i.e., construction of dams or roads) and adds a reference to an existing section of Utah's regulation that identifies factors to be considered when determining whether water quality effect will be temporary and limited. These factors include:

- a) length of time during which water quality will be lowered;
- b) percent change in ambient concentrations of pollutants of concern;
- c) pollutants affected;
- d) likelihood for long-term water quality benefits to the segment (e.g., dredging of contaminated sediments);
- e) potential for any residual long-term influences on existing uses; and
- f) impairment of the fish spawning, survival and development of aquatic fauna excluding fish removal efforts.

The revised language in the description of Category 1 & 2 waters clarifies Utah's original intent for including a temporary and limited provision for high quality waters. Although the previous language in R317-2-3.2 did not limit activities to construction of dams or roads, removal of this example and reference to R317-2-3.5.b.4 provides more specific guidance on the factors that need to be considered when authorizing an activity that could result in temporary and limited water quality effects. It is also reasonable to apply the revised temporary and limited provision to Category 2 waters since Category 2 waters are to be treated as Category 1 waters, except that new discharges are allowed, provided that the discharge does not degrade water quality. The revisions to the temporary and limited provision as it applies to Category 1 and 2 waters are consistent with the *Region 8 Guidance: Antidegradation Implementation*, meet the requirements of 40 CFR § 131.12, and are therefore approved.

With respect to the deletion of R317-2-3.5.b.1(d), the EPA disapproved this provision in its 2010 action letter because in at least some cases it would exempt from antidegradation review proposed changes that

would lower water quality.² Deletion of this provision resolves the 2010 disapproval action and is therefore approved.

Revisions to Site-specific Standards Authorization Provision (R317-2-7; Table 2.14.1 & 2.14.2)

The September 2012 submission included the following revisions to R317-2-7.1:

~~...The Board may allow site specific modification based upon bioassay or other test performed in accordance with standard procedures determined by the Board. Site-specific criterion may be adopted by rulemaking where biomonitoring data, bioassays, or other scientific analyses indicate that the statewide criterion is over or under protective of the designated uses or where natural or un-alterable conditions or other factors as defined in 40 CFR 131.10(g) prevent the attainment of the statewide criterion.~~

It also deleted Table 2.14.1 Footnote (4) and language from Table 2.14.2 Footnote (3), which provided the authority to adopt site-specific standards for TDS and temperature, respectively.

The revised R317-2-7.1 language expands the situations where a site-specific standard may be adopted. Prior to these revisions, R317-2 only identified TDS and temperature for the consideration of site-specific standards. There is no reason to limit site-specific standards to these two parameters. The EPA has identified several methods for developing site-specific standards that can be used for a wide variety of pollutants.³ The revised language removes the parameter specificity from the regulation and allows for site-specific standards under the following two conditions: 1) where site-specific data or analyses indicate that the existing criterion is more or less stringent than necessary to protect the designated use or 2) where natural, human induced unalterable conditions or other factors identified by 40 CFR § 131.10(g) prevent attainment of the statewide criterion. EPA's regulation 40 CFR § 131.13 recognizes that such water quality standards general policies may be adopted at State discretion, while also specifying that they are subject to EPA review and approval. The Region has reviewed the revisions and determined the revised language is consistent with 40 CFR § 131.10 and § 131.11 requirements, and accordingly approves the revisions.

Revisions to Individual Waterbodies (R317-2-12 & R317-2-13)

Revisions to R317-2-12 & 13 include new or revised antidegradation classifications, use designations, and segment descriptions for several waterbodies (See Enclosure 2). Most of the revisions are non-substantive changes and would not change the level of water quality protection. For example, several reservoirs and lakes were classified as both 2A (frequent primary contact recreation) and 2B (infrequent primary contact recreation). Utah deleted the 2B classification from these waterbodies and retained the 2A classification. Although different recreation criteria apply to the 2A and 2B classifications (126/100 ml and 206 /100 ml, respectively), the more stringent use classification would apply as required by 40 CFR § 131.11(a). Removal of the 2B classification therefore did not change the level of protection afforded to these waterbodies.

A few of the revisions to R317-2-13 result in an upgrade and/or clarify the designated uses for waterbodies that were previously unclassified (i.e., Big East Lake, and Sand Hollow Reservoir) and

² EPA action letter from Carol L. Campbell, Assistant Regional Administrator Office of Ecosystems Protection and Remediation, to Amanda Smith, Executive Director Department of Environmental Quality, dated August 24, 2010.

³ *Water Quality Standard Handbook: Second Edition*. Available at <http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/handbook/index.cfm>.

other revisions upgrade the recreation use designation from 2B to 2A (i.e., Fremont and Ogden rivers) to protect the existing recreation use, as required by 40 CFR § 131.10(i). The default use designations that apply to unclassified waters of the state are presumptively 2B, 3D (R317-2-13.13). Assigning correct use designations is a necessary first step to establishing appropriate water quality standards for a particular waterbody.

The EPA has determined that all revisions to antidegradation classifications, recreation and drinking water use designations, and segment descriptions better ensure the protection of the existing and designated uses as required by 40 CFR § 131.10. Accordingly, the revisions are approved.

The revisions to the aquatic life use designations for Sand Hollow Reservoir, Big East Lake, and Red Butte Creek, and the previously unclassified reach of Emigration Creek are discussed in Section II of this Enclosure (Revisions Approved Subject to ESA Consultation).

Table 2-14-1 - Site Specific Standards for Total Dissolved Solids

The Board adopted the following revisions to segment boundaries of the Price River that identify where site-specific TDS criteria apply:

Price River and tributaries from confluence with Green River to confluence with ~~Coal~~
Soldier Creek: 3,000 mg/l;

Price River and tributaries from the confluence with ~~Coal~~ Soldier Creek to Carbon Canal
Diversion: 1,700 mg/l

The adopted revisions in today's action moves the segment boundary where the 3,000 mg/L criterion ends and the 1,700 mg/L criterion begins upstream from the confluence with Coal Creek to the confluence with Soldier Creek. Movement of the segment boundary results in the application of the more stringent 1,700 mg/L site-specific TDS criterion up to the confluence with Soldier Creek. The Region reviewed the information and data provided in the EPA approved total maximum daily load (TMDL) and has determined that it is reasonable to apply of the 1,700 mg/L criterion to this section of the Price River.⁴ The 1,700 mg/L criterion is an attainability-based value that accounts for the load reductions that would occur if non-point source best management practices are implemented in the watershed. It is EPA's understanding that no water quality data specific to this reach of the Price River are available; therefore, it is reasonable to revise the segment descriptions so that the more stringent site-specific criterion is applied to this section of the Price River. The Region's review of the revised segment descriptions determined they are consistent with 40 CFR § 131.10 and § 131.11 requirements. Accordingly, the Region approves the revisions.

Approval of the revised segment descriptions resolves the disapproval action in the EPA's action letter dated August 24, 2010. However, as new water quality data and information on the highest attainable water quality become available and best management practices are implemented in the watershed, the EPA expects that UDWQ will reevaluate the site-specific standards adopted for this segment and other segments in the Price River watershed to determine if the standards should be revised to account for improved water quality (as required by 40 CFR § 131.20(a)).

⁴ TMDL available at http://www.waterquality.utah.gov/TMDL/West_Colorado_TMDL.pdf

Revisions to Table 2-14-6 - Human Health Criteria

The revised human health criteria for acrolein and phenol are consistent with the EPA's current CWA § 304(a) criteria recommendations.

Parameter	Old Criteria (µg/L)		Revised Criteria (µg/L)	
	Water & Organisms	Organisms Only	Water & Organisms	Organisms Only
Acrolein	190	290	6	9
Phenol	21,000	1,700,000	10,000	860,000

The EPA published updates to its recommended acrolein and phenol water quality criteria for protection of human health in 2009 (74 Fed. Reg. 27535, 27536, June 10, 2009). The EPA revised the human health water quality criteria based on the Agency's 2000 Human Health Methodology (EPA-822-B-00-004). This methodology incorporates significant scientific advances made in the last two decades, particularly in the areas of cancer and noncancer risk assessments, exposure assessments, and methodologies to estimate bioaccumulation in fish. The updated water quality criteria integrate new reference doses for acrolein and phenol that have been added to the Agency's Integrated Risk Information System. The EPA has determined that the revised criteria are consistent with EPA guidance and the federal requirement to adopt water quality criteria that protect designated uses. See 40 CFR § 131.11(a)(1). Accordingly, the revisions to Table 2-14-6 are approved.

Non-Substantive Revisions

The EPA considers non-substantive edits to existing water quality standards to constitute new or revised water quality standards.⁵ Utah adopted several revisions that would be included in this category. For example, "***" was removed from segments identified in R317-2-13.12 where site-specific temperature standards have not been promulgated, segment descriptions were revised to recognize highway name changes, and several segment descriptions were revised for typographical errors (see Enclosure 2 for some of these revisions). While such revisions do not substantively change the meaning or intent of the existing water quality standards, the EPA believes that it is reasonable to treat such non-substantive changes in this manner to ensure public transparency as to which provision are effective for purposes of the CWA. Accordingly, all non-substantive revisions to R317-2 are approved.

II. STANDARDS APPROVED SUBJECT TO ESA CONSULTATION

Revisions to Numeric Criteria (R317-2-14)

Table 2-14-2 Numeric Criteria for Aquatic Wildlife

Deletion of the acute mercury criterion

The Board deleted the acute aquatic life criterion (1.4 µg/L as a 1 hour average) for mercury. This criterion is based on aquatic life effects resulting from water column exposure alone and does not

⁵ See EPA's October 2012 *What is a New or Revised Water Quality Standard Under CWA 303(c)(3)?-- Frequently Asked Questions* available at <http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/cwa303faq.cfm>.

consider effects resulting from food chain exposure. Food chain exposure is particularly important for mercury because of its high potential to bioaccumulate and biomagnify with each trophic transfer in the food chain. Given the biomagnification concerns, the deleted acute criterion is not protective of aquatic life uses based on sound scientific rationale, and it is more appropriate to rely on the existing chronic criterion of 0.012 µg/L as a 4 day average to protect use classifications. The EPA concludes that the Board's action is consistent with the 40 CFR § 131.11(a)(1) requirement to adopt water quality criteria that protect designated uses. Accordingly, the EPA approves the revision, subject to ESA consultation.

Addition of acute and chronic criteria for tributyltin, acrolein, and chlorpyrifos.

New aquatic life criteria for tributyltin, acrolein, and chlorpyrifos are consistent with the EPA's current CWA § 304(a) criteria recommendations.⁶ The Region has determined that the revised criteria are consistent with EPA guidance and the federal requirement to adopt water quality criteria that protect designated uses. See 40 CFR § 131.11(a)(1). Accordingly, the revisions to Table 2-14-2 are approved, subject to ESA consultation.

Upgraded Aquatic Life Use Designations for Specific Waterbodies

The Board adopted new or revised segment descriptions and aquatic life use classifications that increase the level of protection afforded to the following waterbodies (see also Enclosure 2 for all revised designated uses for these waterbodies):

- Red Butte Creek and tributaries from Liberty Park pond inlet to Red Butte Reservoir - 3A and 4
- Emigration Creek and tributaries, from ~~Foot Hill Boulevard~~ 1100 East in Salt Lake City to headwaters - 3A
- Sand Hollow Reservoir - 3B
- Big East Lake - 3A

The new segments for Red Butte Creek and Sand Hollow Reservoir assign use designations to waterbodies that were previously unclassified. For Emigration Creek, the segment boundary was extended downstream to include a reach of Emigration Creek that was previously unclassified. The default use designations that apply to unclassified reservoirs and lakes are described in R317-2-13.12, which states "All lakes and any reservoirs greater than 10 acres not listed in 13.12 are assigned by default to the classification of the stream with which they are associated." The default use designations that apply to all other unclassified waters of the state are presumptively classified 2B, 3D (R317-2-13.13).

The aquatic life use designations associated with the new Red Butte Creek segment and the extended reach of Emigration Creek upgrade the aquatic life use from 3D (protected for waterfowl, shore birds, and other water-oriented wildlife) to 3A (protected for cold water species of game fish and other cold water aquatic life). This change in aquatic life use designation results in more protective criteria for the following parameters:

⁶ The EPA National Recommended Water Quality Criteria available at:
<http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/criteria/current/index.cfm>

Parameter	3A	3B	3C	3D
Minimum DO- 30 d average	6.5	5.5	5.0	5.0
7 d average	9.5/5.0	6.0/4.0	NA	NA
Minimum	8.0/4.0	5.0/3.0	3.0	3.0
Max Temperature	20	27	27	NA
Max Temperature Change	2	4	4	NA
Turbidity Increase	10			15
Cyanide – 4 d average	5.2			NA

The source water for Sand Hollow Reservoir includes Quail Creek, Quail Creek Reservoir and the Virgin River. These source waterbodies have aquatic life use designations of 3B or 3C. The aquatic life use designation for the new Sand Hollow Reservoir segment is 3B, which results in equivalent or better protection than the default aquatic life use classification that previously applied to this reservoir (see above Table). With respect to the new Big East Lake segment, Big East Lake is a 23 acre lake in the Peteetnect Creek watershed located in the Uinta National Forest. The “Peteetnect Creek and tributaries from the irrigation diversion to the headwaters” segment is currently classified as 2B, 3A and 4. Therefore the aquatic life use designated for the new segment (3A) is equivalent to the default classification. The new aquatic life use designations of both reservoirs accurately reflect the existing aquatic life uses.^{7,8}

The Region has reviewed the revisions for these waterbodies and has determined the revised aquatic life use designations and segment descriptions are consistent with 40 CFR § 131.10. Accordingly, these revisions are approved, subject to ESA consultation.

⁷A UDWQ lake report indicates that water column temperature in Big East Lake are within the limits for a cold water fishery early in the year but rise throughout the water column to near the threshold value of 20 °C in late summer. The lake is stocked annually with rainbow trout and brook trout. (<http://www.waterquality.utah.gov/watersheds/lakes/BIGEAST.pdf>).

⁸ Anglers primarily fish for bass, bluegill and crappie in Sand Hollow Reservoir. Fishing information is available at: <http://statepark.utah.gov/parks/sand-hollow> and <http://wildlife.utah.gov/hotspots/detailed.php?id=1154783498>

**SUMMARY OF SITE-SPECIFIC REVISIONS TO ANTIDEGRADATION CLASSIFICATIONS, USE
DESIGNATIONS AND SEGMENT DESCRIPTIONS**

Antidegradation Classification Revisions

Regulation	Drainage	Waterbody	Rule change and Rationale
R317-2-12.1.a. & R317-2-12.2.b	Weber River	Weber River, from Uintah to Mountain Green	Corrected error in previous rulemaking where antidegradation category of this section of the Weber River was the unintentionally changed
R317-2-12.1.b.6	Weber River	Calk Creek and tributaries from U.S. Highway 189 <u>Main Street in Coalville</u> to headwaters	Reassigned the antidegradation category boundary for Chalk Creek to Main Street in Coalville because of highway name changes.
R317-2-12.1.b.6	Weber River	Weber River and tributaries from U.S. Highway 189 <u>Utah State Route 32</u> near Oakley to headwaters	Reassigned the antidegradation category boundary for Weber River to Utah State Route 32 because of highway name changes
R317-2-12.1.b.12	Farmington Bay	Shepard Creek and tributaries from Height <u>Haight</u> Bench Canal diversion to headwaters (Davis County)	Corrected typographical error
R317-2-12.1.b.12	Farmington Bay	Farmington Creek and tributaries from Height <u>Haight</u> Bench Canal diversion to headwaters (Davis County)	Corrected typographical error

Use Designation and Segment Description Revisions - Rivers, Creeks and Streams

Regulation	Drainage	Waterbody	Rule change and Rationale
R317-2-13.1.a	Upper Colorado River	Pleasant Creek and tributaries, from confluence with Fremont River to East boundary of Capitol Reef National Park	Corrected typographical error
R317-2-13.1.a	Upper Colorado River	Fremont River and tributaries, through Capitol Reef National Park to headwaters	Upgraded designated use from 2B to 2A*
R317-2-13.1.b	Green River	Price River and tributaries, from Carbon Canal Diversion at Price City Golf Course to Price city Water Water Treatment Plant intake	Corrected typographical error
R317-2-13.1.b	Green River	O-Wi-Yu-Kuts Creek and tributaries, <u>Daggett</u> County	Corrected typographical error

Regulation	Drainage	Waterbody	Rule change and Rationale
R317-2-13.4.a	Weber River	Ogden River and tributaries, from confluence with Weber River to Pineview Dam, except as listed below	Upgraded designated use from 2B to 2A*
R317-2-13.5.a	Utah Lake-Jordan River	<u>Red Butte Creek and tributaries from Liberty Park pond inlet to Red Butte Reservoir</u>	Designated beneficial use Classes 2B, 3A and 4* to a previously unclassified reach of Red Butte Creek
R317-2-13.5.a	Utah Lake-Jordan River	Emigration Creek and tributaries, from Foot Hill <u>Boulevard-1100 East</u> in Salt Lake City to headwaters	Extended lower segment boundary downstream to designate beneficial uses to a section of the creek not previously classified; Added beneficial use Class 4 that was not previously designated*
R317-2-13.5.a	Utah Lake-Jordan River	Parley's Creek and tributaries, from 1300 East in Salt Lake City to Mountain Dell Reservoir to headwaters	Deleted "to headwaters" because they are included in another segment with the same use designations
R317-2-13.6.a	Sevier River	Sevier River and tributaries below U.S. National forest boundary from Gunnison Bend Reservoir to Annabella Diversion except except as listed below	Corrected typographical error

Use Designation Revisions: Lakes and Reservoirs

Regulation	County	Waterbody	Rule change and Rationale*
R317-2-13.12.b	Box Elder	Willard Bay Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.c	Cache	Hyrum Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A; Deleted "***" since no site-specific temperature standard has been promulgated
R317-2-13.12.e	Daggett	Flaming Gorge Reservoir (Utah portion)	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.g	Duchesne	Moon Lake	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.g	Duchesne	Pyramid Lake	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.g	Duchesne	Scout Lake	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.g	Duchesne	Starvation Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.h	Emery	Huntington North Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.h	Emery	Joe's Valley Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.h	Emery	Millsite Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.k	Juab	Sevier Bridge (Yuba) Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.n	Morgan	East Canyon Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A

Regulation	County	Waterbody	Rule change and Rationale*
R317-2-13.12.p	Rich	Bear Lake (Utah portion)	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.r	San Juan	Lake Powell (Utah portion)	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.s	Sanpete	Palisade Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.u	Summit	Echo Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.u	Summit	Lyman Lake	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.u	Summit	Rockport Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.w	Uintah	Red Fleet Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.w	Uintah	Steinaker Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.x	Utah	<u>Big East Lake</u>	Designated beneficial uses Classes 2B, 3A, and 4 to a waterbody that was not previously classified
R317-2-13.12.y	Wasatch	Deer Creek Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.z	Washington	Gunlock Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.z	Washington	Quail Creek Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A
R317-2-13.12.z	Washington	<u>Sand Hollow Reservoir</u>	Designated beneficial uses Classes 1, 2A, 3B, and 4 to a waterbody that was not previously classified
R317-2-13.12.bb	Webber	Pineview Reservoir	Deleted 2B – Retained 2A; Deleted “***” since no site-specific temperature standard has been promulgated

*Class 2A -- Protected for frequent primary contact recreation where there is a high likelihood of ingestion of water or a high degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, swimming, rafting, kayaking, diving, and water skiing.

Class 2B -- Protected for infrequent primary contact recreation. Also protected for secondary contact recreation where there is a low likelihood of ingestion of water or a low degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, wading, hunting, and fishing.

Class 3A -- Protected for cold water species of game fish and other cold water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

Class 4 -- Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

